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G. W. SKILLIN,

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

ORIGINAL.

LINES,

COMPOSED DURING A MORNING WALK.

'Tis a beautiful morning, how blue is the sky!
How snowy the clouds o'er its surface that fly!
The air and the waters seem fearfully clear,
And the lovely young flowers speak of blessing and cheer.

How calmly our own little pond seems to rest,
With the shadow of trees on its beautiful breast!
Its shores are so green, and its surface so fair,
That it seems a fit place for thanksgiving and prayer.

Long ago,—on a day like the present,—when earth
Appear'd to rejoice in its glorious birth,
To this pond I repair'd by obedience to prove,
My faith in the Saviour, my trust in his love.

I heard our dear Pastor above me repeat
The name of all others, to mortals most sweet:
'Twas the name of the Father, the sacrifice'd Son,
And the glorified spirit united in One.

I look oft on these waters with awe in my heart,
Lest from God and his law I should ever depart:
But now all the glories of nature combine,
To tell me that man has a helper Divine.

The birds to His praise all melodious sing,
As they soar far away on adventurous wing:
'Ye are better than we,' are the words they repeat,
'Your Saviour the wants of the spirit will meet.'

May the beauty and peace of this morning, descend
To the depths of my soul, oh my Father and Friend:
Will thou help me to trust in thy promise of love,
And prepare me at last for the glory above.

ORTHONA.

*Matthew, 6th: 26th.

THE DYING BOY.

[A Swiss boy, at the age of twelve, visited America some few years since, but while sojourning here was taken ill and died. The tender care was taken of him, the while, by a young lady; but still he sighed for his home in the bosom of the Alps, and continued to mourn his departure from his native country till the hour of his death.]

"Oh! bear me to my Alpine home,
In valleys far away;
Within the hoary mountain's breast,
Where breezes gladly play;
I would not die in stranger land;
Such ones, to close my eyes,—
To wipe my cold and humid brow;
Or, catch my dying sighs."

"Oh! cease to languish thus, sweet boy!
My home is fair as thine;
And mossy walks and verdant bow'ers
Are, gentle mourner, mine!
And I'm thy friend,—I love thee now
I hold thy little hand,—
I whisper gentle tales to thee,
Of that far, spirit-land."

"I know thou lovest me, lady fair!
Thy voice is bland and kind,
And o'er my brow, thy hand has oft
The floral wreath entwined;
But, thou art not the gentle one
Who held me on her knee,
And watched with fond, and beaming eye,
My youth, and infancy."

"Our cot was clad with clust'ring vines,—
The roof o'ergrown with flow'rs;
Where first I spent, in mirthsome glee,
Fair childhood's happy hours;
And where the tall and verdant tree,
Its shady fragrance threw,
I wonder'd at the hour of Morn,
To drink me draught of dew."

"By buoyant, purring rill, that ran
Before our cottage door,
I sat me down, with sister, sweet,
Amid the flow'ry store;
And oft I watch'd my father's skill
At mornings' rosy break,
Glide, with a ripple, faint and low,
Upon the glassy lake."

"Nor were these all, thou lady, kind!
That wrought such untold bliss;
Where parents' and a sister's love
When adequate to this.
My gentle father smil'd on us,—
He took us by his side,
And kindly taught us precepts wise,
Our actions o'er to guide."

"My mother raised her silver tones,
In deep and heart-felt prayer,
That thro' a dark and erring world,
Our pathway might be fair.
My gentle sister lov'd and play'd
Full many hours with me,
As o'er the green and grassy plat
We bounded, wild and free."

"And now mother'll weep and pray,
To see her boy again;
And father'll watch, with tearful eye,
To meet me on the plain;
My little sister, o'er the glade,
With aching heart, will roam,—
But, oh! ye friends, ye parents, dear!
Your boy will ne'er come home!"

POLITICAL.

Speech of Mr. Bancroft,

Of Massachusetts, at a great Democratic Meeting held in Tammany Hall in the City of New York, on the 18th of September, 1844.

Citizens of the Empire State: The kindness of the reception which you have given me this evening has completely overwhelmed me. My heart bounds to my lips, and I feel constrained to confess my utter inability to express in becoming terms my gratitude. (Cheers.) We meet to-night, fellow citizens, in the bonds of a common union—linked together in one common brotherhood of spirit and effort, all animated by the same feeling—and all I trust desirous to attain one object. (Applause.) We meet to efface the verdict of the election of 1840, to protest against it in the name of our country, of republican institutions, and of humanity. (Cheers, and some confusion, from a desire to adjourn to the Park.) The present contest involves the highest considerations—the purity of the Constitution, civil liberty, free suffrage, justice to adopted citizens, the boundary and extent of our country. It involves in an especial manner, whether American industry shall be allowed to prosper under the action of general laws, or whether it shall be kept in conflict with those laws and subjected to all the hazards and uncertainties of an artificial system. (Cheers.)

The great restrictive system, which overhung the world for centuries, was shaken by American independence. Yet the world was still so encompassed by the cloud that its evils were slowly discerned and imperfectly measured. The Democratic party have ever contended for the freedom of the seas as the highway of commerce—for the rights of neutral nations—for that extended trade, which should make all intelligence the common property of the world; should compensate the inequalities of climate, soil and mineral wealth, and interchange all products of peculiar skill. But foreign trade without the exaction of duties, has never been asked by a single statesman. The regulations of the tariff has, indeed, been the subject of earnest discussion—but never was there a moment so favorable to its adjustment as the present. The country is tranquil, and refuses to be perpetually excited on this subject. In 1828, when an exorbitant tariff was vainly resisted, an attempt to defeat it by making it intolerably bad, failed entirely. In 1832, apprehension of disunion mingled with the discussion. The country now contemplates the tariff without fear, and discusses it without passion.—It must be settled with regard to the interests of the whole country, and by the equal protection of all classes of industry. The manufacturer himself is in every quarter listened to with respect; and no one harbors a thought of impairing his rightful prosperity. All agree, there must be a tariff; all agree there must be discrimination. The tariff question at the present time is simply what discrimination shall be made?—And if the politicians, who make the tariff a part of the party weapons, are excepted, there is in the public mind much less difference than has been pretended. The interests of revenue require discrimination, in reference to the productivity of the duty and in reference to the danger of contraband. Reciprocity may sometimes justify discrimination by special agreements, though very sparingly, and again as a measure of coercion in extreme cases, though this is justly open to much doubt and consideration.

Again, the condition of our domestic industry asks discrimination, and by discrimination obtains protection. But the limit to that protection must be a duty for revenue, not a duty for prohibition. Such a duty is always a sufficient protection. In the colonial times, even a small duty and trifling excise were dreaded by England, and forbidden as a dangerous encouragement to American industry. The idea of a discriminating revenue tariff and no more, as sufficient for American labor, comes sanctioned by all the weight of the Fathers of the Revolution—by the fears of England—by the early judgment of America. We may safely adopt the rule that the discriminating duty for protection must never exceed the point of greatest productivity of revenue; and the end of such protection must be to sustain the manufacturer, so that he may rise above the narrow thought of a monopoly market at home, and seek, by honorable competition, to win the neutral markets of the world; and, finally, there should be discrimination to avoid the unreasonable taxation for labor. The last point, more than any other, is of the deepest interest to the community. One of the Whig banners that waves in your city bears as its motto—"Protection to American Labor—The Nation's Wealth, the Poor Man's Right." We are glad the appeal on this subject is made to the forum of the laborer.

Mr. Bancroft then proceeded to trace the relation of the high tariff policy in the protection of American labor. Our opponents, said he, propose protection to American labor by subjecting American labor to grievous taxation. Their philanthropy has made the astonishing discovery, that labor should sue for the privilege of being grievously taxed. For cotton laceonets for the clothing of his children, the laborer must pay sixty per cent. duty; if his friend dies, he must pay for the casket for the shroud, sixty or eighty per cent. tax; for the mourning craps, or silk, more than sixty-four per cent. And this is protection to labor! Our opponents propose nothing better to secure "the nation's wealth and the poor man's rights," than to tax him heavily from the cradle to the grave. (Great sensation.) The system for the laborer fails utterly of its effect. It does not enhance the wages of labor. The prices of labor in our

manufacturing establishments are about ten per cent. higher than those paid in Lancashire; and that superiority of wages is made up to the manufacturer by a more than proportionate increase of production, through the greater ingenuity and activity of the American laborer.

Further, All taxes enter into the cost of production, and so into the price of the article produced. As taxes increase, prices must increase; and every increase in price narrows to the manufacturer his market. Thus the neutral market is lost, and thus the demand for labor is consequently diminished. Further, the system imposes duties in such a manner as to diminish the powers of labor to employ itself successfully in many branches. Witness the shipping interest. It has been said that the first petition for protection came from shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina; probably from sojourners there. But if the first petition for special protection did come from shipwrights, dearly do they rue it. A hundred and twenty years ago the ship yards for English merchants were very much in N. York and New England; America built a large part of British shipping, and furnished supplies for shipping successfully to the French and Spanish Islands. Now the duties on cordage, Spanish chains, chain cables, copper and iron bolts make ship building dearer than in Europe: our shipwrights are utterly excluded from the supply of foreigners, and our own ships are sent to foreign ports to be refitted, and thus our legislation, far from truly protecting American labor, condemns our riggers, sailmakers and caulkers to no inconsiderable loss of employment.

The old fashioned restrictive system also, of which the remains still linger with us, levied and still levies taxes on consumption, on articles of food—articles necessary to every family. All such taxes operate like poll-taxes, to be levied daily; they are injurious to the manufacturer;—and to the laborer they are most unjust, as they virtually lay a burden on persons and not on property. Nor is this all. We have corrected much in the worst features of the restrictive system.—But much remains to be done. The discrimination of duties, as it now exists, favors articles of luxury, is grievously and most unequally severe on the laborer. The coarser carpets for example, pay sixty per cent. duty; the finer but twenty-five per cent. The coarser and heavier more universally used silks pay nearly 4 times as much as the finer and more delicate. And this holds true of many other articles of very general use. The discrimination now favors the luxurious, and burdens the poor. This should be reversed. Are our opponents sincere? And will they agree to such reversal? (Loud applause.) One word more to our opponents. They profess to join us in regard for labor. But the relief and elevation of the laboring class must be achieved by their own toil, and their own intelligence. (Loud cheers.) They demand the opportunity for instruction and intellectual culture. By means of mental culture the humblest mechanic may stand among the wisest, as well as among the best of mankind. (Cries of "That's the Truth!") His is a large heart, capable of love for child, wife, friends, freedom and country. His is a keen eye, suited to grow familiar with the beauties of that creation which God has made so lovely and so observable. (Loud and long continued cheering.) To vindicate the rights of American laborers is the first duty of America, and for that end to ensure for them the time for improvement.—(Cheers.)

Will our opponents, who are so zealous for the poor man's rights, join the Democracy in paying homage to one of the greatest ideas that sway the age, to one which Van Buren, as President, in the name of the American people, held up to the world as the appropriate system for freemen?—In a word, let our opponents join us in asserting the mighty truth that lies at the foundation of the ten hour rule. (Great sensation, loud and continued cheering, and every possible demonstration of applause.) We return, then, to the principle that, so far as the tariff is to discriminate in regard to the laborer, it should do what has never yet been done, discriminate in favor of the laborer, by levying the heaviest taxes on articles of luxury. (Tremendous cheering and loud cries of "that's the American doctrine.") In like manner, in the arrangement of the tariff, the interests of agriculture must be consulted; and for the manufacturer, we insist, that the great design should not be to give sudden profits, the results of hazards, but to ensure equal and steady protection and thus lead him to compete with the great markets of the world. To this end the manufacturer needs more than a discriminating revenue tariff. He needs as his best allies a sound currency and well regulated exchanges. (Loud applause.) Good exchanges are secured, not by a Bank of the United States, but the regular action of commercial industry. The merchants are the great regulators of exchanges—let them never abdicate their office. (Very enthusiastic cheering.) For the security of the currency, there is no resource but a steady regard to the metallic basis.

A fluctuating currency, as it expands, raises the prices, invites foreigners to excessive competition for our own markets, drives us from neutral and foreign market; and then the vast balance for importations must be paid in money, and the export of the specie takes away the support of the artificial currency which totters and crumbles for the want of a solid foundation. Then follows depression. The paper currency in its excessive contractions and expansions is ruinous to the manufacturer; it is to him like a bad mill stream, swollen by every storm, and summer dried in time of need. (Applause.) A close adherence to the metallic standard can alone secure a steady flow of credit and of money. The measure of value must not merely have an odor of na-

tional; it must bear an impress that shall be its passport through the civilized world. It is in this connection that I pronounce the name of Silas Wright as the benefactor of the manufacturer.

Silas Wright, the statesman and the friend ever to be relied upon—having an unpretending modesty, surpassed only by his merit; never aspiring to high station, and worthy of the highest. (Demonstrations of enthusiasm which altogether baffled description.) It was he, who, in May, 1833, met Henry Clay face to face on the floor of the Senate, and achieved, perhaps, the most signal and momentous victory ever won in that body: (Great cheering.)

The chief provision of Clay's resolution, as he himself expressed it, was, that "the notes of sound and specie-paying banks shall be received and paid out in the receipt and expenditures of the government." In a moment Wright discovered the latent evils couched in the proposition, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Finance. Clay objected but in vain. (Cheers.) Meantime, in the course of the debates that ensued, Clay exclaimed in reply to the Senator from South Carolina, "I am for a bank of the United States, and wish it so pronounced and so understood, that every man, woman, and child should know it." "The capital," he afterwards added, "not to be extravagantly large—about Fifty Millions would answer." On the 16th of May, Silas Wright came forward with his report, calm, well digested and conclusive; having not a waste word, and leaving not a word to be added.—(Cheers.) Such was the irresistible force of his logic, that Clay retired from his own position, and to avoid a worse defeat, on his own motion, the worst part of his resolution was rejected by a vote of forty-four to one. (Great applause.) All that remained that was objectionable was, on motion of Silas Wright, stricken out by a vote of twenty-eight to nineteen. (Terrific cheers.) Such was his great service to the best interests of the country. I commend his report and the accompanying debate to the Democratic press, and to the young Democracy of New York.—(Loud cheering.)

For the vindication of our territory in its full extent, the merchants, and manufacturers, and agriculturalists, are equally interested. The harbors of Oregon are for American ships; its markets for American labor; its soil for the American plough; its wide domain for American institutions and American independence. (Terrific cheering and shouts of "Oregon is ours and must be ours," "Yes, and Texas too," and so on.) Mr. Bancroft proceeded to discuss the re-annexation of Texas; contending that Texas is independent as a consequence of its existence; as having been been but a temporary member of a confederacy, which military despotism has dissolved. He developed concisely the relations on the subject towards England and towards Mexico. He contended that the doctrine of democratic equality, to make the tour of the globe. His remarks on this topic were received with indescribable emotion. Mr. Bancroft appealed to the immense assembly for the election of the democratic candidates. New York, said he, has rarely been found wanting. By the hand of Livingston it asserted the rights of neutral flags, and gave in the adhesion of America to the great principles of modern maritime law. Its vote elected Jefferson. It was through one of its sons that the treaty for annexing Louisiana was negotiated. By the voice of George Clinton it negated the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. New York set for the States the brilliant example of peacefully transferring the sovereignty from the territory of New York to its men.

By the firmness of Van Buren it enabled the country to weather the storm in the season of the greatest financial difficulty. Young men of the Empire State— you will not be wanting. The kindling enthusiasm in the many thousands around me promises a victory of unexampled splendor. All eyes are upon you. Fill up the measure of the glory of your State by your present action. All eyes are on you. The country watches you. The world observes you. One old man leans with interest towards the east, to hear the swelling tide of determined zeal. His eyes are failing, but he has a light within. The fires of earthly existence are burning very low in their sockets; but in his breast patriotism is a fire unquenchable. Send gladdening messages to the old man of the Hermitage. His fame must not be impaired by the election of men that will abandon and subvert his policy. His country has covered him with its highest honors; the last Congress have effaced the aspersion of the craven Judge of Louisiana. One thing more is wanting. Perfect your triumph in November: it will fill his cup of happiness to the brim. (Tremendous cheering.)

The New York Journal of Commerce says that in twelve States which have voted in 1844, the Democrats have made the enormous gain of NINETY THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN, from the vote of 1840. Can the Coons understand that?

C. M. Clay had much to say while here, and the Whigs for him, about his liberating his slaves. Now we have received a communication from one who knows, informing us that he did liberate six slaves, but not until an execution had been issued against him for a debt. Is this philanthropy? [Detroit Free Press.]

MR. CLAY IN TROUBLE IN VERMONT!—Joseph Pettibone, at a gathering recently at Bennington, in that State, concluded his speech by offering to give ten of the best ewes in his flock, if any man would show him a single vote of Mr. Clay for increasing the duties on wool.—American.

From the Saco Democrat
JUDGE HAYES.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers today a letter from the Hon. Wm. A. HAYES to the Electors of the First Congressional District. It breathes a noble spirit, and is just what we should have expected, under the circumstances. The mainly and disinterested course of the Judge in warring all personal claims, for the good of the cause, cannot fail to be appreciated by the Democracy of old York. It will be recollected we stated in our last week's paper, that, in our opinion, the County Committee should call another Convention. The necessity for that is now obvious. An unfortunate division has existed in this District which every true democrat must be desirous of seeing healed. And how can that be better accomplished than through another convention composed of delegates chosen with express reference to the peculiar circumstances? It has ever been a cardinal principle with the democracy, that the majority should govern. To an implicit acquiescence in this rule, especially in regard to nominations, the Democratic party owe much of its past success. Let us still adhere to it. If errors are sometimes committed, in the long run, no one can doubt, that the greatest amount of good is, nevertheless, effected by it. If the convention on the 4th of July last, as some aver, did not truly express the wishes of the whole democracy, now is a good opportunity to correct the mistake. There certainly can be no difficulty in ascertaining, through delegates, the wishes of the party. Is there a good democrat who is unwilling to have those wishes ascertained and expressed, and when fairly done, to abide by such expression? We shall not readily believe there is.

But we are detaining our readers too long from the excellent letter of Judge Hayes.

LETTER.

SOUTH BERWICK, Sept. 23, 1844.

To the Democratic electors of the First Congressional District.

There never was a time when every friend of Democracy was more loudly called upon to sacrifice every personal consideration for the good of country. While we are contending among ourselves for personal preferences, we may expect to be beaten by the common enemy.

The Convention held at Alfred on the fourth of July last was very fully attended. Heave it to the members of that convention to determine if the nomination of the candidate for Representative to Congress was not fair and honorable, and brought about without any management or previous arrangement. I may be allowed to add without intending to wound the feelings of any one, that the majority in his favor was so large and decisive (49 to 26) that I did not anticipate that there could have been an opposition to his election. The decision of such a convention could have been defeated only by means most extraordinary. While I do not shrink from continuing my name before the public from fear of investigation of my private or political character, I am unwilling at this important crisis in our public affairs, that any selfish views on my part should be the cause of any division in our ranks. I do therefore freely say that my name as a candidate may be withdrawn or used as will best promote the harmony and success of the democratic party. Or, if it is generally believed among our friends that the interests of the party would be better served by the selection of a third person as our candidate, I will not only cheerfully acquiesce in such decision, but use my utmost efforts to ensure his election.

WM. A. HAYES.

MANUFACTURING IN A PIG-STY.

Within the last two years a method has been discovered of manufacturing cotton goods twice as cheap as they are made, or at least sold, at Lowell or Manchester. The principle of the invention, it is true, has been long known, but it is only within a short time that its practical application has been rightly apprehended in this country. One great advantage over the methods of Mr. Schenck and the Merrimac Company is, that it requires little capital, and may be set up anywhere, on a Long Island farm, or on a western prairie, in a dairy room or in a stall where cattle are fattened. All that is wanted is a little legislation "for the encouragement of domestic industry," a removal of the severe restrictions imposed by what the Whig handbills posted up in this city call "the Whig tariff of 1842."

A conversation which took place a few days since will illustrate the principle of the discovery to which we refer. We mentioned not long ago that samples of cotton goods, manufactured in England and sold there for seven cents and a half a yard, were to be seen at the office of the Journal of Commerce, and that they were of equal quality with the American fabrics which are sold here for fourteen cents a yard. The samples have been inspected by hundreds of people, and nine out of ten, we are informed, declare the British goods to be better than the American. On one occasion a gentleman who was present dropped the remark, that such goods could not be manufactured in this country for seven cents and a half a yard. A friend of ours, who was present, replied:

"I will engage to make precisely the same goods in this country for the same price."

"How will you do that?" asked the other.

"I will do it in pig-sty," was the answer.

"You are trifling," said the gentleman; "it is impossible to produce such goods in this country at so low a price; and as to what you say about making them in a pig-sty, I am sure I do not understand you."

"I will make the goods," said our friend, "and they shall be made in a pig-sty. I ask for but one condition; remove the high duties on imports, which prevent the free exchange of goods between nations. I will then engage in making pork for the market. The money obtained in this way will represent whatever I choose to buy. If I want a piece of cotton goods, I have it in my till; two dollars will then purchase the same piece of shirting or printed calico for which I am now obliged to pay nearly four. The same goods which are now sold at fourteen cents a yard, I shall then produce for seven cents and a half."

This view of domestic industry is the true one,

yet it somewhat surprises us that it has not been generally taken by our country population until now. Those who are employed in raising pork, or in making butter, or cheese, or in any other occupation which adds to the great total of the necessities and comforts of life, are merer, wool and sugar, and cotton, and woolen clothing for their families. They manufacture these things in pig-sties, in dairy rooms, in fields of wheat and maize. The more of these articles they can obtain for the same labor, the better for them; they then manufacture by a cheap process; they have a larger surplus to lay by, and are all the richer. The tariff of 1842 steps in, and obliges the farmer to work twice as hard to procure the same amount of necessities; it makes his dollar represent but half the quantity of cotton cloth which it would represent under a system of free trade, and when he looks into his till, he finds a piece of Appleton shirting shrunk into half a piece.

For our part, we do not see why these industrious and useful people, who are engaged in the fields, in dairies and in mills, should not be allowed to make the greatest amount of cotton and woolen cloth, salt sugar, and other articles of daily consumption for their families, while the nature of their occupation will allow. Why a law should be made to restrain them from making by their labor more than half the quantity of cotton cloths and other goods which they otherwise could? Laws are passed to enable Mr. Schenck, and Mr. Sumner, and the Merrimac Company to manufacture more goods and sell them at a higher profit; but the very effect of these laws has been to compel the farmer, and in fact every other consumer, to give more of his labor to produce them for his family. [N. Y. Eve Post.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 8, 1844.

The great popular party is also of old, and has been around the banner which is leading the party to the final victory. The banner is inscribed: FREEDOM, JUSTICE, AND EQUALITY. It is the banner of the people, and it is the banner of the future. It is the banner of the Republic, and it is the banner of the world. It is the banner of the democracy, and it is the banner of the age. It is the banner of the people, and it is the banner of the future. It is the banner of the Republic, and it is the banner of the world. It is the banner of the democracy, and it is the banner of the age.

Democratic Principles, Federal Whig Principles. The Whig party is a party of the past, and the Democratic party is a party of the future. The Whig party is a party of the aristocracy, and the Democratic party is a party of the people. The Whig party is a party of the old, and the Democratic party is a party of the new. The Whig party is a party of the few, and the Democratic party is a party of the many. The Whig party is a party of the rich, and the Democratic party is a party of the poor. The Whig party is a party of the privileged, and the Democratic party is a party of the oppressed. The Whig party is a party of the past, and the Democratic party is a party of the future. The Whig party is a party of the aristocracy, and the Democratic party is a party of the people. The Whig party is a party of the old, and the Democratic party is a party of the new. The Whig party is a party of the few, and the Democratic party is a party of the many. The Whig party is a party of the rich, and the Democratic party is a party of the poor. The Whig party is a party of the privileged, and the Democratic party is a party of the oppressed.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. JAMES K. POLK, of Tenn. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn. JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Ang. St. JOHN STICKNEY, of Calais. "PROTECTION" ON WOOL. We were a out to pen a few remarks on the subject when the following article from the Republican Journal fell under our observation. It is so much better than anything we could have drawn from our own well, that we transfer it entire to our readers. Look at it, Friends, and see how beautifully you are protected. It is highly commendable in the Whig party to set itself up as the advocate of "Protection" in the wool market, when that same party, with Mr. Evans at its head, voted to reject a proposition to make the protection five times as great. The check of Federalists should tingle with a shudder at such hypocritical conduct.

The New York Express, a leading federal paper, has confessed, that "The present Tariff is little or no protection whatever to any kind of wool, except of a fine quality, and of that there is very little raised in this country." The following statement of facts will help in a better understanding of a measure of protection offered by the present tariff on wool: By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Doc. No. 22) it appears that in 1841, 14,000,000 pounds of wool, at 3 cents per pound, duty free, and only about half a cent per pound duty, was imported into this country. It follows, that since wool, costing less than 7 cents per lb., comes in under the 5 per cent. clause, in the present tariff, it pays a duty of only 3 cents per pound; and if wool imported in 1842, paying a duty whatever, was 7-8,701 pounds, costing \$111,233, or about 14 1/2 cents per lb. Had this ten million pounds of wool been subject to as high duties as broadcloths, the duties alone would have added to the revenue, at 40 per cent., the sum of \$274,259, and the manufacturers or importers of wool would have contributed a due proportion to defray the expenses of government. It is also worthy of notice that over 1,500,000 pounds of wool were imported into the city of Boston during the quarter ending July, 1843, and consequently paid the nominal duty of about 3 cents per pound, the cost abroad being only about 5 cents per pound.

We give last week the amount of cheap wool imported last year, and also of fine wool, but leaving aside the last, the duty report could not have been so great as it is. We are now enabled to do so for the many months ending the 31st June, 1843 (up to the new fiscal year commencing 1st July). During these 9 months there were imported—

Wool costing less than 7 cts	Do costing over 7 cts
Lbs.	Lbs.
3,332,654	184,446
\$352,562	\$1,033,531

This is the protection of wool competing with that of our farmers, imported under this "protective" tariff, which protects our farmers at the rate of 3 mills a pound on foreign wool, or one cent on three pounds; and taxes them to enrich the Abolitionists—the spinning jenny lords—from 33 to 100 per cent. on every dollar's worth of cloth they, manufactured perhaps of the very wool they sell under the enormous protection of 3 mills a pound. What a wonderful magic there is in just shifting the ownership of the wool! The same wool which in the hands of the despised class of men, the Farmers, is entitled to a duty of 3 cents a pound, and is sold at 1 dollar, no sooner comes into the hands of the capitalists, and is run through the machinery, than presto! changed into a fine cloth, and the rate is 33 and 1/3 per cent; and the Farmer then wears perhaps his own wool wonderfully protected when in his own hand.

Mr. Clay remarked that "Agriculture needs no protection," and Daniel Webster says, "Let government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." As this tariff accords with these sentiments of the two great Counts, of course all's right—Republican Journal.

"BRITISH GOLD." The whigs are now in the daily habit of charging the Democrats with having received and being assisted by "British Gold." This is a charge made without the least evidence, made, no doubt, for the same reason that the thief cries out "stop thief!" It is a charge which has been fastened upon the whig party without number; and the charge comes with a grace from that party now, when the English Journals are teeming with articles showing their complicity in the supposed success of Mr. Clay. The Democratic party is the American party in the United States. It is the only party that has, through all time, been disposed to sustain our Democratic Institutions free from all British taint, and British influence. And it is now the party which is desirous of maintaining American interests, all interests. With a view to this object, it asserts our rights to Oregon, and claims the power and the right to annex Texas to the Republic—two great measures which England does oppose and would prevent if possible. The Whigs favor the British side of these questions. England has become insane, and is unfit to manage her "gold," if she will bestow it upon her enemies rather than upon her friends.

FALSE ISSUES AND FALSE CHARGES. These are the grand weapons of Whiggery. Its arsenal of political capital is filled with such; and although they commenced emptying it in '40, it is by no means exhausted. The cost of manufacture must be great, especially in wear and tear of conscience, and still the demand does not exceed the supply.

One of the charges published and republished in the whig papers, is that James K. Polk voted against a bill for the relief of Revolutionary Soldiers. This is a gross and baseless charge. Mr. Polk was always in the front of the Revolutionary Soldier and Pensioner.

He is charged with being oppressive to the poor, because he voted against appropriating 30 cents of wool to the citizens of Georgetown in 1830. The truth is, he conceived it to be wrong to vote away the Government wool and money for such purpose. But mark this! A fact which the business of whiggery is wont to conceal: Mr. Polk advised the members of Congress to make up a liberal purse for those indigent citizens of Georgetown out of their own pockets, and offered to contribute liberally himself.

Such charges must, according to the constitution and course of a nation, recede with due reverence upon those who make and publish them.

THE FORGERY. The Illinois (N. Y.) Chronicle, a whig paper, was the first paper that published the Roubach Forgery in relation to Mr. Polk's branding his slaves. The paper says that the note in manuscript was given to the Editor by a young man by the name of McKinney, of unimpeachable character and veracity. McKinney gets out of the trouble by saying, or making affidavit, that a man by the name of Wm. Linn, Esq., called on him to request him to get published the article in question, averring that it was an extract from Roubach's tour in the Southern States.

Some of the papers say that this Linn is an Abolitionist—others, that he is a Clay whig. In either case, it is a Forgery of the deepest dye, and let him the Whig Abolitionist or Democrat, he deserves the severest reprobation.

GATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS. The Oxford County Cattle Show and Fair is to be held at Turner, this season, on the 16th and 17th inst. The Ladies, Farmers, and Mechanics must turn out and show their interest in this Annual Exhibition. Its utility has been fairly tested; and it is no longer problematical whether such Shows and Fairs are really beneficial to all concerned.

On Wednesday, the first day, at two o'clock P. M., the members of the Society will meet in the Village Meeting House to hear Reports of Trustees and Committees; and choose Officers for the ensuing year. The Committees chosen to award premiums will make their examinations during the afternoon. In the evening an Agricultural Conference will be held at the Meeting House, similar to the one held at the Court House a year ago.

On Thursday, the Ploughing Match will commence at nine o'clock A. M. At eleven o'clock a procession will be formed and march to the Meeting House, where an Address will be delivered by LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. of Norway. After the address the members of the Society, with others who are disposed to join, will proceed in procession to the Hall over the Store of Messrs. Long & Cole, where they will partake of a social dinner.

At half past two o'clock P. M., the Society will re-assemble at the Meeting House to hear the Report of the Awarding Committees.

The Franklin County Cattle Show and Fair comes off on the 8th and 9th inst., at Farmington. The Shows have already taken place in Piscataquis and Washington Counties. The Kennebec County Exhibition occurs to-morrow and next day.

ROT AMONG POTATOES. The potato crop in this vicinity is very abundant, and were it not for the new disease which has manifested itself, would be superior to what it has seen for many years. How far this may yet affect the potato, after being being lodged in the cellar, is uncertain; but as the rot continues with increased rapidity after the potatoes have been dug, it will probably do much harm.

Most farmers in this vicinity, who have taken particular notice of their potatoes, have found more or less of them affected with this disease. It commences apparently at the surface; but the whole potato seems to be affected on the first approach of the disease, and small dark spots are seen in all parts of it. The first noticeable on these potatoes which have been attacked, is a raised and lousened state of the skin, underneath which a white or yellowish substance is to be seen to a greater or less extent.

Some varieties are more subject to this disease than others. The long red pot. is almost entirely except from the disease. So are the round red and calico potatoes. While the orange, chesnut, and the pink eyes, are very subject to it.

Wherever this disease in all parts of the country, but more particularly in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. We learn by a gentleman from New Hampshire that one of his neighbors lost four fine hogs by giving them the diseased potatoes. The first account we have of this disease in the United States goes back about five years, when it broke out on the Hudson River, New York. Since that time, it has been extending its ravages to other States.

The Onward Progress of Democracy! IMMENSE DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN MARYLAND! OVER 1200 MAJORITY IN BALTIMORE CITY! By the politeness of a gentleman from Portland, we have received yesterday's American, containing partial returns from Maryland, whose State election was held last Wednesday. They are more favorable than the most sanguine had hoped for, and furnish further and more conclusive evidence of the fact that the popular current throughout the country has set so strongly for the Democratic candidates that it cannot be turned.

We have room only for the following, copied by the American from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Friday Eve. The returns comprise all but five Counties in the State. They are, for Governor: Carroll, (Dem.) 22,334 Pratt, (Whig) 21,425

Giving a Democratic Majority of 479 The five counties to be heard from, gave in 1841, when Thomas, Dem., was elected Governor, by a majority of 539 in the State—a whig majority of 251. Harrison's Majority in the State in 1840 was 5600—Now the Whig majority for Governor will not exceed 1000, and probably not come up to it. The Legislature is strongly Whig.

ALL HAIL DELAWARE! DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE STATE 45!! 1128!! DEMOCRATIC GAIN SINCE 1840, So says an Extra from the office of the Delaware Gazette. THREE CHEERS FOR LITTLE DELAWARE! Eratum.—In the beautiful lines by OITHONA, on our first prize, first stanza, third line, for "scintillating clear," read "perfectly clear." We did not notice the error until our first slide was worked off; and are truly sorry that a few refractory types should mar the beauty of such sweet lines.

We hope to hear from the fair writer often. Perhaps a more intimate acquaintance with her chirography, which, by the way, is excellent, might prevent our marring her writings by substituting words which she probably never thought of, and which we are aware must be very annoying to her.

LARGE TURN-OUT.—We have been presented, by John Foster, Esq. of this town, with a Pamphlet, entitled "forty-four points." Quite a present, that! It will make, by estimation, just one half acre of Yankee pie. Would furnish the other "fixings." Since writing the above, we have seen one raised by Mr. Ezra Hammond, of this town, weighing fifty-one pounds! Who will bring us one bigger than that? Don't all speak at once.

THE AGE CHANGED PENALITIES.—We see by the last issue that Messrs. Smith & Weston, the able and efficient publishers and conductors of that Journal have transferred their interest to Mr. Wm. T. Johnson. The A. J. has ever been a powerful auxiliary in the Democratic cause, and under its new proprietor, Mr. Johnson, who is a gentleman of known and tried ability, we have every confidence to believe will maintain its well-earned reputation.

LATE FROM MEXICO. The town of Matamoros has been destroyed by a hurricane. Two thirds of the houses were laid prostrate, and the remainder severely injured. About two hundred persons lost their lives. Our Minister to Mexico, Mr. G. V. Shannon had reached his destination. While on the stage, on his way from Vera Cruz to the Capital, he was waylaid and robbed of all the money in his possession. Gen. Ampudia, it is said, is to take command of the Mexican forces against Texas. Several of the Santa Fe prisoners have been set at liberty.

DELEGATES TO THE ELECTORAL CONVENTION. At the Caucus held at the Town Hall last Saturday the following gentlemen were elected Delegates to assist the Roman Convention:—John Foster, Thomas Crocker, Gen. P. H. Up, Benj. Ransom. At a Whig meeting in Georgia, they resolved that they "condemned Mr. Clay pledged to abdicate the spirit of the compromise act," which reduces all imports to 20 per cent. This is Clay's Southern face. Several of the Kensington Rioters have been tried and found guilty. Horace Everett, a Whig member of Congress in 1842, when the present tariff law was under discussion, said "at the usual price in ordinary times the low priced wools must always compete with our fine wools."

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